

Official Directory.

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Piedmont, Mo.
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J. FRANK GREEN, Judge Twenty-First
District, De Soto, Mo.

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CIRCUIT COURT is held on the
Fourth Monday in April and October.
COUNTY COURT convenes on the
First Monday of March, June, September
and December.

PROBATE COURT is held on the First
Monday in February, May, August and No-
vember.

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City Attorney,
City Clerk, Arthur Huff.
City Treasurer, Jos. A. Zwart.
Collector, W. H. Fisher.
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Bishop, M. Clabbaugh, Jas. Baldwin, Geo.
D. Marks and Henry Kendal.
Street Committee—L. J. Giovannoni, M. Clab-
baugh and L. J. Giovannoni.
Fire Committee—L. J. Giovannoni, G. D.
Marks and H. Kendal.
Health Committee—L. N. Bishop, G. D.
Marks and H. Kendal.

CHURCHES:

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College
and Pilot Knob. L. W. WERNER, Rector.
High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College
every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers and
Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4
o'clock P. M. High Mass and Sermon and
Benediction at Pilot Knob Catholic Church
at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for
children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and
Mountain streets, J. H. HURLEY, Pastor.
Residence, Ironton. Services the second
and fourth Sunday of each month at 11 A. M.
and 7 P. M. Sunday School 3:30 A. M. Class
Meeting Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Prayer Meeting Thursday evening. All
are invited.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, Fort Hill,
between Ironton and Arcadia. Rev. J.
M. ENGLAND, Pastor. Services every Sun-
day at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting
every Wednesday evening, 7 o'clock. Sab-
bath School at 9:30 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street,
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Residence Ironton. Preaching on every
Saturday before the first Sunday of each
month at 2:30 P. M. and on the first and third
Sundays at 11 A. M. Sunday School every
Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and Prayer Meeting
every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P. M.

Presbyterian Church, cor. Reynolds
and Knob streets, Ironton. Services at 11 A.
M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A.
M. Y. P. S. C. at 6:30 P. M. Prayer Meet-
ing Wednesday, 7 P. M. G. H. DUTY, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Episcopal, Ironton.
Sunday School every Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob.
Rev. OTTO PRAFFER, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd
and Washington streets, Ironton. H. A.
HENLEY, pastor. Preaching every Sun-
day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday
School at 9:30 A. M. and Select Reading at 4
P. M. Literary every Tuesday night at 8.

SOCIETIES:

IRONTON LODGE, No. 144, K.
of P., Ironton, Mo., meets every 2d
and 4th Friday evening of each month at
Odd-Fellows Hall.
R. F. HOLLOMAN, C. C.
ARTHUR HUFF, K. of R. & S.

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F.,
meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main
and Madison streets. CHAS. ARSOLDY, N.
G. J. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.

IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I.
O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thurs-
day evenings of every month in Odd-Fel-
lows' Hall, corner Main and Madison streets.
G. D. MARKS, C. P. J. T. BALDWIN, Scribe.

STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133,
A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner
Main and Madison streets, on Saturday of or
preceding full moon. W. R. EDGAR, W.
M. MANN RINGO, Secretary.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 7, B. A.,
meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and
third Tuesdays of each month, at 7 P. M. W.
R. EDGAR, M. E. H. P. W. P. WEMP, Secre-
tary.

VALLEY LODGE, No. 870,
KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in
Odd-Fellows' Hall every alternate
Wednesday evenings. W. T. GAY,
D. L. A. MARSHALL, Reporter.

EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A.
F. & A. M., (colored) meets on the second
Saturday of each month.

IRON POST, No. 346, G. A. R.,
meets the 2d and 4th Saturdays
of each month at 2 P. M.

W. M. MABEE, P. C.
C. R. PECK, Adj't.

IRONTON CAMP, No. 60, Sons of
Veterans, meets every 1st and 3d Saturday
evening, each month, and every Tuesday
evening for drill. C. C. DINGER,
C. R. PECK, Camp Commander.

PILLOT KNOB.

PILLOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O.
U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Friday
evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union
Church.

PILLOT KNOB LODGE, No. 55, I. O. O.
F., meets every Tuesday evening at their
hall. CHAS. MASCHMEYER, Secretary.

IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HER-
MAS, meets on the second and last Sunday of
each month. WM. STEFFENS, President.
VAL EFFINGER, Secretary.

IRON MOUNTAIN.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293,
A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third
Friday of each month.

BELLEVUE.
MOSATO LODGE No. 35, A. F. & A.
M., meets on Saturday night of or after the
full moon. E. M. LOGAN, W. M. R. J.
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Coinage Laws of the United States.

NUMBER III.

From the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

In the two previous articles on this
subject we have considered the first
general coinage act which was passed
April 2, 1792, and all the minor acts
amendatory of that law, passed subse-
quently to the act of 1792 and prior to
the general coinage act of 1837. In
this article we shall consider the gen-
eral coinage act of Jan. 8, 1837, which
repealed all existing coinage laws and
repealed all laws inconsistent with
that act.

The first section of that law says the
officers of the mint shall consist of a
director, a treasurer, an assayer, a
melter and refiner, a chief coiner and
an engraver, to be appointed by the
president of the United States by and
with the consent of the Senate. Sec-
tions two, three, four, five, six and
seven specify the duties of the officers
of the mint.

Section eight provided that the stand-
ard for both gold and silver coins of
the United States "shall hereafter be
such, that of 1000 parts by weight, 900
shall be pure metal, and 100 alloy, the
alloy of silver coins to be of copper; the
alloy of gold coins to be of copper and
silver. This was a change from the
law of 1792. That law provided that

"the standard for gold coins should be
eleven parts fine to one part alloy." In
other words eleven-twelfths of the
weight of a gold coin was fine gold,
whereas under the revised law of 1837
nine-tenths of the gold coin was fine
gold. That is, the relative amount of
pure gold in gold coins was increased.

Under the law of 1792 the standard of
silver coins was 1485 parts fine silver
to 179 parts alloy, or a little over sev-
en-eighths fine. Section nine of the
act of 1837 provided, "That of the silver
coins, the dollar shall be of the weight
of 412 grains." This was no change
in the amount of fine silver in a dollar.
The act of 1792 and also the act of 1837
provided that there should be 371
grains of fine silver in the dollar, but
the act of 1837 reduced the amount of
standard silver in a dollar from 416 to
412 grains. This same section also
provided that silver dollars, half dol-
lars and quarter dollars, dimes and
half dimes, should be "legal tenders of
payment, according to their value, for
any sum whatever." It is clear there
was no discrimination against silver
in that law.

Section 10 provided that of the gold
coins, the weight of the eagle should
be 258 grains. The law of 1792 only
required 247 4-5 grains of fine gold in
an eagle. The act of June 28, 1834
changed the amount of gold in the
eagle from 247 2-5 of pure, or 270
grains of standard gold, to 232 grains
of pure, and 258 grains of standard.
The law of 1837 did not change the
amount of standard gold required in
the eagle, but provided that standard
gold should consist of one-tenth
alloy and nine-tenths fine gold, instead
of being eleven-twelfths fine.

Section 12 fixed the weight of the
copper cent at 168 grains and fixed its
value at one-hundredth of a dollar.
Section 13 also referred to copper coin-
age.

Section 14 provided that gold or sil-
ver bullion brought to the mint should
be coined for the benefit of the depos-
itor, provided that it should be lawful
to refuse any deposits of less value
than \$100. Sections 15, 16 and 17 re-
fer to minor details of the mint.

Section 18 specified the charges for
minting. The charges enumerated are:
"For refining when the bullion is
below the standard; for toughening
when metals are contained in it which
render it unfit for coinage; for copper
used for alloy when the bullion is
above standard; for silver introduced
into the alloy of gold; and for separa-
ting the gold and silver when these
metals exist together in bullion; and
the rate of these charges shall be fixed
from time to time, by the director, so
as not to exceed in their judgment the
actual expense to the mint of the ma-
terials and labor employed."

The section from 18 to 33 inclusive
treated of the details minting.

Section 33 and 34 provided for the
purchase of copper bullion and its coin-
age. Section 35 makes it the duty of
the treasurer of the mint to deliver the
copper coins, in exchange for their
equivalent in other money to any per-
son who might apply for them. This
exchanging copper for silver and gold
coins was in striking contrast to pre-
sent methods of Wall street agents
clothed with governmental authority
who refuse to redeem government coins
or other money in anything but gold.

Section 36 and 37 provided for the
transportation of copper coins at the
mint; and for the disposition of money
received in exchange for copper coins.
Section 38, the last section, repealed

all laws heretofore, passed, relating
to the mint and coins of the United
States, which were inconsistent with
that act.

It will be seen, therefore, that the
principal changes in the coinage laws
made by the law of 1837, were to
change the standard of gold and silver
coins to 900 fine and 100 of alloy; re-
ducing the amount of standard silver
in a silver dollar from 416 to 412
grains, (but without reducing the
amount of fine silver in silver coins)
and maintaining the amount of fine
gold in the eagle at 258 grains. This
made a ratio of 15.98 to 1, or, in round
numbers, 16 to 1. The two metals
were given equal privileges at the
mints, and were both legal tender in
payment of any amount whatever.
Under such treatment the two metals
circulated side by side and were main-
tained at a parity regardless of the vol-
ume of production of either metal.

The reader will bear in mind that
the law of 1837, discussed above, then
constituted the chief coinage laws of
the land, as by its own provisions all
previous acts inconsistent with it, were
repealed. In our next we will discuss
the coinage acts passed subsequently
to the act of 1837, and prior to the
memorable act of 1873.

What Is "Sound" Money?

Not one of the goldbug organs has
ventured to answer the Constitution's
questions about "sound money." The
organs in this section have adopted the
phrase because they saw it used in
some eastern newspapers. They do
not employ it understandingly, but re-
peat it as a parrot does the words that
are dinned into its ears.

Nevertheless, we propose to press
our questions from time to time until
the people see clearly the fraud and
sham of the phrase. If there is any
organ of Shylockism in this region or
in this country that knows what the
term "sound" money means, we re-
spectfully ask him, her or it to answer
the questions which we propose to ask.
If we have sound money now, what
sort of money did we have in 1892?
What sort did we have in 1873?
Does or does not the term "sound"
money refer to the purchasing power
of the dollar? If yes, does it refer to
the highest or the lowest purchasing
power of the dollar? If no, to then
what, does the term refer? Would
the dollar still be "sound" if prices of
commodities were to rise to the level
of 1873?

The organs will bear in mind that
the gold dollar would buy not quite
half the quantity of commodities in
1873 that it will buy in 1895. This
means, of course, that we had in 1873
what the Shylocks now call a fifty-cent
dollar. It means, too, that we had a
fifty-cent dollar in 1880, and, as com-
pared with the present purchasing
power of the dollar, that we had a
sixty-cent dollar in 1892.

We call the attention of the organs
to this singular fact—that although
the dollar was tremendously depre-
ciated in 1873 and as late as 1892,
none of the Shylocks called attention
to the fact. What was the matter
with them? Were they sleeping over
their precious interests?

Nobody talked about the fifty-cent
dollar in 1873, for nobody had ever
heard of such an incongruity. The
fifty-cent gold dollar was at a premium
over the thirty-cent greenback dollar
and it seemed to the banks and the
Shylock class of that day to be the
most precious thing that had ever
been invented up to that hour. The
entire Wall street gang were ready to
sell their naked souls for it any hour
of the day; but we are now informed
that that same gang and its agents that
a dollar with the purchasing power of
the gold dollar of 1873 would now be
a fifty-cent dollar and place this coun-
try on a level with Mexico—though it
is well known that the Mexican silver
dollar will purchase a larger amount
of commodities in the United States in
1895 than the American gold dollar
would purchase in 1873.

In view of these facts, which none
of the organs can dispute without ly-
ing, the question, what is a "sound"
dollar becomes of extreme importance.
In 1873, seventy-five gold dollars
would buy a bale of cotton. In 1895,
when a part of the crop was still in the
hands of the farmers, twenty-five gold
dollars would buy a bale of cotton. In
1893 only twenty gold dollars would
buy 500 pounds of cotton. But in 1873
when gold, the money of the bankers,
would buy less than one-third as
much, nobody called it unsound
money. Why? Will the organs venture
to tell us?

If "sound" money means the high-
est purchasing power of the dollar—
and it can mean nothing else—means
that the Shylock class and its organs
are doing all they can to keep down
prices to their present profitless level.

And that, in fact, is the end and aim
of this whole goldbug campaign. The
whole purpose of the money power—
element that hoards and handles all
the gold in the world—is to make
their money just as valuable as possi-
ble. "Sound" money is the money
that is so scarce that it commands a
constantly increasing quantity of the
products of the labor of the people.

The agents and organs of Shylock
tell us that the free coinage of silver
would give the people a depreciated
and a dishonest dollar. Depreciated
as to what? Why, as to its purchas-
ing power. The claim is made that if
the dollar will purchase less of the
products of the people's labor than it
does now it would be a "dishonest"
dollar. In other words, only an "hon-
est" dollar and a "sound" currency
can have the effect of depreciating the
prices of commodities and of cutting
down the profits of the people's labor.

The theory is now boldly set forth that
12 1/2 cents a pound for cotton and \$1 a
bushel for wheat means a "dishonest"
dollar and a "depreciated" currency.
The must submit to depreciated and
dishonest prices for their product in
order to give the money power an op-
portunity to double the value of the
money it has invested in bonds and
other loans.

We do not think the people can de-
ceive themselves or be deceived in this
matter. While Shylock and his
agents are trying to do is to hold prices
at their present level. Otherwise
there is no sense or logic in the cry
for "sound" money. Gold prices
mean low prices, and gold, or the gold
parity, is the only "sound" money ac-
cording to the goldbug. Consequently,
the gold dollar of 1873 was not a
sound dollar. It was so cheap that a
given quantity of commodities would
purchase nearly three times as much
of it as it can purchase of the present
gold dollars. But the gold dollar of
to-day, with its trebled purchasing
power, is held up before the people as
the only "sound" money.

Now, the people will have to make
up their minds to choose between the
free and independent coinage of silver
and the gold money that makes low
prices and hard times. If they want
low prices and hard times, all they
have to do is to sit still and wait. The
agents of Wall street and the money
power will see that they get a contin-
uation of these blessings. Shylock is
as active as a gray spider in a foder
stack.

On the other hand, if the people
want sound prices and honest profits,
they will have to help along the free
coinage movement and make it suc-
cessful, for if that fails they will have
no remedy whatever. They will have
to do as the pauper population of
Europe does—graze and bear it and
wear old clothes.—Atlanta Constitution.

Fun Down in Butler.

We do not desire nor is it the object
of this article to wound the feelings of
innocent parties. It was our intention
to remain silent on the county Finance
matter until the auditing committee
had finished its work and until the ac-
counts of the late treasurer, J. L. Gar-
retson had been settled. But the con-
temptible and lying sheet, the Repub-
lican, could not contain its righteous
and Godly indignation any longer, and
it belched forth a moral homily that
would grace the pen of a man who at
least had honest intentions. And to
prove that he did not even attempt to
be honest, and that the harangue, was
only to gratify the political enmity and
spleen of himself, and his party ilk,
and to injure the reputation of the col-
lector, in particular and the party in
general. If it was an honest exposi-
tion of robbery why did he not mention
the fact that the accounts of the late
treasurer, were at least eleven thou-
sand dollars short, as they now stand
charged on the books in the county
clerk's office. The treasurer's account
above referred to, and which are still
open, and nearly twice the amount
claimed to be due by the court from
the collector, whose settlement, the
county court were not satisfied to take
their own figures on, and have a com-
mittee of two men at work on now.
These facts show to any one, that its
pure and undefiled malice, infernal
cussedness and a keen desire to pull
down, for political, if not personal
reasons. This is the third term as co-
lector for Sam Lane. If he had
wanted to rob the taxpayers he has
had ample time, heretofore in which
to do it, if there is any blame what-
ever to be laid at his door, it is the
fact, that he has been at the mercy
of his friends too much ever since he
has been in office. He would be consid-
erably better off financially if he had
never had the office, but probably some
of his friends (?) would have suffered.

The minutes on the County Clerks
record show to be due on settlement
from Collector, the sum of \$5,800, and
some cents, of that amount, he is
charged with \$593, on the personal
delinquent tax list, that he never col-
lected. He holds over \$1,500 in tax
receipts (of his friends) that he has
not collected. There is also over \$100

turned over by the sheriff from land
tax sales he has not had a credit for,
and also about \$500 in tax receipts
given by the former collector, which
he should be credited with. Besides,
the tax books as turned over to the
collector, by the county clerk, are as
full of errors as they well can be, as
the Auditing Committee, Mr. J. N.
Sutton and Mr. J. D. Gresson are find-
ing out, and the errors are so far all
in favor of the collector. Last year
Mr. Lane paid the county court \$4,900
under protest as his receipts will show.

He claims that the settlement this
year is not correct; that he does not
owe that amount, \$5,800, and is not
willing to pay over that amount and
risk ever getting it back. The collec-
tor is ready to settle when he can get
justice and equity, and not before.
The county of Butler has no more
right to rob an officer than an officer
the county.

It would seem strange to some; that
is, ordinary people, but not The Re-
publican, that a journal of its political
and moral magnitude, would make to
terrible and blundering mistake as to
jump on one officer (a Democrat) of
the county who has been in office for
five years and whose settlement is still
open, and who, they only estimate, is
due \$5,800, and just rip him up the
back, and forget to mention the fact
that another officer (a Republican),
who is, proof positive, eleven thousand
dollars short, as the books in the
clerk's office disclose and who did not
hold office three months. We would
ask a generous and honest public if
that doesn't disclose a character and
disposition that would make the very
limbs of hell blush if they were capable
of such. We could say much more in
this case, but will pass on to the Grad-
dy-Garretson matter.

The county court has filed a state-
ment with the circuit clerk, charging
ex-treasurer Graddy with a little over
5,000. Mr. Graddy has receipts from
J. L. Garretson balancing each fund on
his book. Nearly the total amount of
this charge is to the courthouse fund,
and was paid out by Graddy on im-
provements around the courthouse up-
on warrants issued by the county court
for material and labor furnished, and
Mr. Graddy has the number and
amount and to whom paid of each
warrant.

Following is a statement by Mr.
Graddy illustrating the condition of the
account charged against him:

"In the matter of the accounts
standing open in the clerk's office
against me, one account will illustrate
all that open. Take the courthouse
incident fund, the county court or-
dered a certain amount of material for,
and work done on the courthouse yard,
and issued warrants on that fund in
payment for labor and material. I, as
treasurer, paid off the warrants and
passed them to the credit of the fund
on which they are drawn. The county
got all it expected for the money,
each man got his pay for labor and
material. So if the account remains
open forever, the county and taxpayer
lose nothing whatever. These facts the
record clearly discloses."

The cancelled warrants above refer-
red to by Mr. Graddy, were turned over
to Treasurer Garretson, for which he
holds receipts, and should be turned in
by his representatives to balance that
account. We have the figures, as to
the balance due on treasurer's account,
and to what funds, but for lack of time
and space we cannot give them this
week.—Citizen.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

Children Cry
for Pitcher's Castoria.

Health Restored